

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4648. 號八廿月五年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1878.

日七廿月四年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSNOLD, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSNOLD, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

With Possession from 31st Instant.

THAT Portion of No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as "THE MEDICAL HALL."

For particulars, apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1878. je17

TO LET.

THE MIDDLE FLOOR of No. 20, PRATA CENTRAL, consisting of 4 Rooms, Comptroller's and Boy's Room, Cook House, &c.

For particulars, apply to

W. B. SPRATT & Co.

Hongkong, May 16, 1878. my80

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

Houses No. 2, and 3, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

TO LET.

A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW on SHAMKIN, in Canton. Possession from 25th May.

Apply to

ABHEDHOY HABIBHOY.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System with Automatic Lamp. COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS. SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS. DOG-COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS. COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, and MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations. DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.

BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETT'S DIARIES, for 1878. NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS. SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRADING PAPER. HODGKINS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY. MATTIN BROS.'S SCISSORS. MANIFOLD WRITERS. LETTER SCALERS. STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS. BROWN WRAPPING PAPER. CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours. DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES. QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES. UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK. MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK. MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE, and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.) Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR. CUBE SUGAR (Lytle's Patent), shortly. CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT. RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST. AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants). ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878. ss5

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE 30 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINO,"

515 Tons Register (1425 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, May 4, 1878. je4

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ICE CHESTS, THE LATEST AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT. ICE PAILS, Plates and Tongs.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS. POCKET SIPHONAS, WEIGH ONLY 12 OUNCES.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS. The New BROWN and BLACK FELT HATS.

Summer STRAW HATS. FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED.

REMINGTON MATCH RIFLES. SHORT SNIDERS, with SWORD BAYONETS.

NEW STYLES IN FRENCH BRACES. Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, \$9.50 per Box of 500.

AIR CUSHIONS and BEDS. SWIMMING BELTS.

THIN SILK COARVES for Summer. Light French Summer BOOTS and SHOES.

A Large Collection of OLEOGRAPHS. COIR DOOR MATS, in all Sizes.

HAND VALISES. BARON LEBIE'S FOOD for ADULTS, a complete substitute for COD LIVER OIL.

BARON LEBIE'S FOOD for INFANTS—out of 1,000 Children fed on this Food, the mortality in one year amounted to only Four Deaths, and these were hopeless, or nearly so, before being put on this Food diet.

The New Food Warmer, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND, keeps Food Warm for 12 hours.

FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES. MAPLE SYRUP. FRUIT and LIME-JUICE SYRUPS.

Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HARTON, JR., is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong and Foochow, May 1, 1878. je1

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. ss6

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS MERROER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERROER.

Canton, May 23, 1878. je25

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. M. S. GUBBAY in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December, 1877.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Shanghai, May 11, 1878. my29

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr. JOHN G. PURDON and Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS in Hongkong and CANTON, under the Style of PURDON & Co., is This Day Dissolved by mutual consent; either Partner will sign in liquidation, and the Business will be carried on by Mr. H. W. DAVIS under the Style of DAVIS & Co.

PURDON & Co.

China, April 30, 1878.

MR. HENRY W. DAVIS retires from, and his Interest and Responsibility CEASED in our Firm at Foochow from the 30th Ultimate, and Messrs JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND and EDWARD PYE HAGUE are admitted PARTNERS therein from This Date.

PURDON & Co.

China, May 1, 1878.

MR. JOHN GRAEME PURDON is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

MAITLAND & Co.

Shanghai, May 1, 1878. s

MR. CHARLES COLE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at Foochow.

PURDON & Co.

Foochow, May 1, 1878. je13

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tser Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YUOT CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after 1st June, all RETAIL SALES at the REFINERY will be DISCONTINUED.

The Company's Manufactures can now be had at the PRINCIPAL STOREKEEPERS in Hongkong, and also at the Coast Ports. East Point, May 27, 1878. je3

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

THE Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the Business of the said Refinery be MADE TO THEM, either at their Offices, Queen's Road, or at the Refinery Premises.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 23, 1878. my30

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PRINTING and PUBLISHING OFFICES of the Undersigned have This Day been REMOVED to the Premises No. 5, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, opposite the Government Civil Hospital.

NOBONHA & SONS.

Hongkong, May 27, 1878. je2

NOTICE.

SHIPOWNERS and OTHERS desirous of giving evidence or expressing their views on the subject of the "MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION BILL," now under the consideration of a Special Committee of the Legislative Council, are invited to notify to the Undersigned the particular Points on which they wish to be heard, in order that an opportunity may be afforded them of being in attendance when the proper time arrives.

By Command, H. E. WODEHOUSE, Clerk of Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 22, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

UNTIL further orders, DRILLS will take place in the MORNINGS from 6.30 o'clock to 7.30 o'clock, and AFTERNOONS from 5.30 o'clock to 6.30 o'clock. There will be no Parade on Saturday next. Uniform not to be worn on Parade this week. The Day for commencing Parade in Uniform will be notified.

T. C. DEMPSTER, Captain 28th Regt., Commandant.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Capt. PURCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 25, 1878. my29

FOR AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG," Capt. GOODE, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, May 27, 1878. my30

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer "SORSOGON," LOPEZ, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE (DIRECT.)

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports. The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "OCEAN," due here on the 28th Instant, will load New Teas at Foochow as above, and receive prompt despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Foochow.

Or, GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"

Commandant ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

H. de FOUREY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "YANG-TSE,"

Commandant RAPATZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. de FOUREY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 13, 1878.

PERU AND CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Steamer "PERUSIA,"

Captain McINDRY, will be despatched from WHAMPOA for CALLAO, touching at HONOLULU, on or about FRIDAY, 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to OLYPHANT & Co., Canton.

Agents.

Canton, May 24, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR ADELAIDE VIA FOOCHOW.

The A 1 British Bark "ALEXANDER NEWTON,"

ALEXANDER NEWTON, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 27, 1878. tt

FOR SYDNEY (DIRECT.)

The A 1 British Bark "HELENS,"

INKSTER, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1878. je17

FOR LONDON.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship "BELGIC" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, from whence delivery can be obtained upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 23, 1878. my30

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE German Bark *Hydra* having arrived from Swatow, with a Cargo of Salt, Consignees of same are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 23, 1878.

SHIP SIR HARRY PARKES, FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1878.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the Undermentioned Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to pay expenses.

Ex Argentine, 30th April, 1877, 10 Cases.

Ex Elgin, 26th May, 1877, 8 Cases.

W S (in diamond), 8 Cases.

D S & Co. (in diamond), 1 Box.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 6, 1878. jod

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex "Irakoudy," from 10 cases Worcester, London.

Ex "Sindh," from 2 cases Fire, Marseilles.

LA 67 Order, 2 cases Fire, Marseilles.

Hongkong, May 13, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William May.—Melchers & Co.

H. G. JOHNSON, American barque, Capt. Isaac N. Colby.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CEYLON, American barque, Captain Edward Kelly.—Olyphant & Co.

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J. Graham.—Bryce & Co.

DAGO, British steamer, Captain G. B. Haddock.—Meyer & Co.

EPHONIA, German barque, Captain G. Green.—Wieser & Co.

ELTON, British steamer, Captain Alex. B. Miller.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NAVYING, American barque, Captain Barrow.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

GERNE BRONS, German barque, Captain F. von Trambach.—Wm. Fustan & Co.

ARNIE LOWWAY, British barque, Captain B. Gales.—Borneo Co., Limited.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSAILLES.

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. STEAD, Commandant, BREWSTER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, CARGO, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Speeds will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and registered in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Speeds and Parcels until 8 p.m. on the 7th June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NAGASAKI AND NIIGATA.

The Steamship "LORNE"

will leave for the above Ports, at Noon, on SATURDAY Next, the 1st June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MELOHRS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 28, 1878. my31

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27, *Emmy*, Spanish steamer, 200, Francisco Blanco, Manila May 24, General.

May 27, *Herman*, German barque, 453, Wm. Pany, Bangkok April 25, General.

TACK MRS. May 28, 9 a.m., *China*, German steamer, 648, Ackermann, Shanghai May 24, 5 a.m., General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

May 28, *Sestos*, British steamer, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

May 28, *St. Anne*, for Newchwang.

28, *Bellona*, for Saigon.

28, *Crusader*, for Nagasaki.

28, *Yotung*, for Swatow.

28, *Togo*, Portuguese g.-b., for Macao.

28, *Belgia*, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

28, *Java*, for Singapore and Penang.

28, *China*, for Canton.

28, *Sea Gull*, for Saigon.

28, *Altona*, for Hankow.

CLEARED.

Dago, for Hankow.

Elise, for Honolulu.

Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.

Hoteur, for Bangkok.

Japan, for Whampoa.

Wm. Phillips, for Iloilo.

Emmy, for Amoy and Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Emmy*, from Manila, Messrs A. Tooth and Ed. Engel, and 170 Chinese.

Per *China*, from Shanghai, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Happer, Miss Corner, and 16 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Belgia*, for Liverpool, Lieut. R. E. Gould Adams, 74th Highlanders, and servant; for San Francisco, Mr. E. W. Duke Thompson, and 305 Chinese; for Yokohama, Mr. Leong Chun Tong, and 11 Steerage.

Per *Java*, for Singapore and Penang, 1 Russian, and 850 Chinese.

Per *Yotung*, for Swatow, 73 Chinese.

Per *Bellona*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *China* reports: Had fine weather and light southerly winds from port to port. On the 26th inst. at 4 a.m. passed the S. S. *Fangtze* off the White Dogs, bound North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.—

Per *Kwangtung*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per *Rajasthanwar*, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—

Per *Emmy*, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 29th inst.

For AMOY AND TAMSUI.—

Per *Haloong*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 30th inst.

For HAIPHONG AND HANOI.—

Per *Zamboanga*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 30th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For NAGASAKI AND NIIGATA.—

Per *Lorne*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 1st June.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *Lombardy* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 31st May.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 1st June.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, May 20, 1878. jel

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Sindh* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 8th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 7th June.

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 8th June.

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Aden, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, till

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, May 28, 1878. jel

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Coast Ports.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, May 30:—

Noon.—*Haloong* leaves for Amoy, &c. Goods per *Belgia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, May 31:—

Goods per *Zegean* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 1:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Lorne leaves for Nagasaki, &c.

THURSDAY, June 6:—

Great Admiral leaves for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, June 8:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

BIRTHS.

At Chefoo, on the 17th May, the Wife of J. M. LARD, I.M. Customs Service, of a Son.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd May, the Wife of JAMES SIMPSON, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1878.

The restriction imposed upon the China Sugar Refining Company by the Government not to sell less than thirty-six gallons of rum "to any one person at any one time" is we presume the first step of the proceedings which, as His Excellency intimated at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the Government intend taking to suppress the sale of noxious liquors in this Colony. It would appear from the wording of the Colonial Secretary's communication that the Government has ascertained that an "evil is caused among soldiers and sailors here by the retail sale of new rum." The Government does not imagine, we presume, that the rum manufactured here is not as good as any that is likely to be imported; nor can there be any desire on the part of the authorities of the Colony to place any unnecessary restrictions upon local industries, or to compel grog-shop keepers to import rum whilst so much is manufactured on the Island. The only trouble is that the spirit is retailed too soon after it has left the manufactory. Whether saddling every purchaser of rum at the Company's offices with not less than thirty-six gallons of the liquor will effect any great improvement in the matter is not altogether certain. If a retailer of spirits has to lay in a considerable quantity of rum, it must be some time before it is consumed, and the objection to it on the ground of newness will become removed within, we imagine, a few weeks. We scarcely know, however, how long thirty-six gallons of rum will last a Hongkong grog-shop keeper, or how long it takes new rum to lose its noxious qualities. Probably also in compelling the Sugar Refining Company to restrict their sales to quantities above thirty-six gallons the Government had in view the discouragement of retailers and consumers of new rum with whom the regularly licensed grog-shop keepers have nothing whatever to do. It would be easy for the regular retailers of spirits to evade the restriction by simply combining for the purchase of the rum.

The evil is one peculiar to the place and no doubt requires to be dealt with in a special manner. New rum can hardly be regarded as an adulterated article, or an inferior spirit, and it would be a somewhat troublesome task to prove in evidence that such and such rum had or had not reached the stage when its noxious qualities were gone, and the liquor might be regarded as wholesome. The authorities here are, at the present moment, invested with full powers, by ordinance, to punish persons found selling unwholesome or adulterated liquors or food. We quote the section conferring these powers (11 of Ordinance 9 of 1867) because no attempts ever appear to be made to enforce its provisions:—

"Any Person who shall expose or offer for sale in any House or Shop in the Colony of Hongkong, any liquor, meat, provisions,

condiments, or other article of food in any tainted, noxious, adulterated, or unwholesome state, shall on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a Fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and in default of payment to be imprisoned, with or without Hard Labor, for any Term not exceeding Six Months; and in case the Person convicted shall be a licensed Spirit Dealer, or Boarding-house Keeper, he shall in addition forfeit his License."

We learn that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to place Mr. T. O. Hayllar, Q.C., on the Legislative Council; and we rather think that the choice will for some reasons be considered a wise one. Mr. Price, who now acts as Colonial Secretary—and who, by the way, fills the position with no small degree of energy, tact, and discretion—was formerly unofficially attached to the Council; and it is to succeed the active occupant of the Colonial Secretariat that Mr. Hayllar has been nominated a Councillor. It is just possible that this appointment would have been received with more general favour by the public a few years since than it will be at the present time, although it would be difficult to give a satisfactory explanation of this condition of things. The new Councillor, besides being possessed of great ability as a trained pleader, commands a local and general experience of a popular kind, not to speak of the opportunities which he has enjoyed of scanning events "behind the scenes," as it were while officiating as acting Attorney General and acting Puisne Judge. If, therefore, his opinions have not been materially altered, and his reputation for impartiality be as well-deserved as it formerly had been, his nomination to the Council will prove an acquisition to the intelligence and independence (such as they are) of that august body. It must be borne in mind, notwithstanding, that the public interests are still represented in a yet more direct way by the three unofficial members drawn from the mercantile community.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(By Southern Route.)

LONDON, 27th May, 1878.

A Cabinet Council is announced for to-day.

Rumours have been afloat that both Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and Mr. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) had tendered their resignations. These rumours have been contradicted by the Ministerial Journals.

The Russian unofficial Journals are angrily asking the Russian Government whether the rumours of concession are true.

Under an amicable arrangement the Austrians have occupied Ad's Kaleh.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We notice the arrival, from Manila, of the Rev. Arthur Tooth of Hatoham Church notoriety.

A COOLIE jumped overboard from the str. *Kiukiang* just below Whampoa, and all efforts to save him were futile.

Mr. Thos. Ide Bowler's claim for brokerage on the sale of a piece of land will be reheard to-morrow before a Special Jury.

H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Hennessy attended the performance of a *Te Deum* at the Roman Catholic Church last evening in reference to the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. The usual guard of honour (if such it may be called) consisted of Sikh Policemen. A numerous crowd lined the streets.

A CORRESPONDENT takes us to task for "putting the saddle on the wrong horse" in our remarks last evening about the Military Review that never took place. We simply said there was a blunder, and did not say who had blundered. It is now, however, pretty evident to us that the blame might fairly have been saddled on "the white horse." The matter in itself is none the less to be regretted.

THE cases at the Summary Court to-day were of little or no interest. There was, however, a rather amusing suit to recover \$9, the value of two silk coats and a pair of cymbals. The plaintiff is a widow and a priestess, and evidently one of those strong-minded women who will stand on their rights. The defendant is a priest, and it appears that the strong-minded woman has the bulk of the ceremonial business to do at Yokohama, and she sublets her contracts to others. The defendant said that she owed him \$19.80 on account of certain work he had done in this way, and she had taken these proceedings against him because he had applied for payment. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, and it appears that the defendant was charged with attempting to blow the woman up with gunpowder, but the charge could not be proved. She on the other hand certainly appears quite capable of "blowing up" any quantity of priests. Mr. Russell adjourned the case until next week, to enable the ladies to make enquiries amongst the villagers.

A BALL was given by H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Hennessy at Government House last night (27th), which was numerous attended by officials and non-official residents, and a large number of Naval and Military officers. Before supper H. E. the Governor, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said that there were special reasons why they should this year do honour to Her Majesty—in these stirring times when the Army Reserves had been called up at home, when the Commander-in-Chief had gone to Malta to receive and inspect the troops from India, and when the sounds of preparations were being heard all over the Empire. Mr. Hennessy complimented the gallantry of the officers of both services and of all departments for the prompt and efficient way in which all had responded to the call of Her Majesty to take defensive measures in this remote corner of the Queen's dominions. After passing a high eulogium upon the personal, queenly, and statesman-like qualities of Her Majesty, which were shown in the deep interest she always evinced not only in the Government of her Empire, but in the welfare of her soldiers and sailors, and in her people generally, Mr. Hennessy called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, and led off very heartily the ringing hurrah of those assembled. An enthusiastic Royalist at the other end of the room called for "one cheer more," which was also responded to with great sincerity. Dancing was kept up, after supper, until a late hour.

We extract the following from the Census of the population of the Philippine Islands published in Manila for the year ending 1876:—

Population in the Philippine Islands in the year 1876.

Archbishopric of Manila ... 1,235,588

Bishopric of Cebu ... 1,387,696

Bishopric of Nueva Segovia ... 682,739

Bishopric of Nueva Caceres ... 480,188

Total of the population on the 1st Jan. 1876 ... 3,716,241

statement made by the defendant, that the watch was brought from California by his wife, and a woman sworn having seen the watch in her possession during the voyage from that place. Mr. Cragh therefore gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and discharged him.

Manila.

The local newspapers have repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the miserable situation of the labouring classes of Iloilo, and propose the opening of a public subscription towards their relief. It is said that the authorities have decided to grant \$24,000 to the needy, and to avoid the horrors of famine in the most populous town of the Philippines.

Amongst the home news there were the following:—Don Juan Morphi, 2nd class Spanish Consul in Philadelphia, has been appointed to the same post at Macao; and the departure of Don Francisco de Carpi, Vice-Consul appointed for Canton, has been delayed for a month later.

The Rev. Father Francisco Colunga, China missionary in the province of Fokien, died on the afternoon of the 18th May, in the Dominican Convent. The deceased was compelled to return to Manila on account of ill-health about one-and-a-half year ago.

China.

Shanghai.

The *Wanderer* leaves this morning (22nd) for Hankow, in two of the China Navigation Company's steamers *Shanghai*.

The British barque *Amberley* leaves this morning (23rd) for Hankow. She is to be towed up by the China Merchants' Company's steamer *Kiangkuan*.

The Volunteers were favoured with exceptionally fine weather for the battalion parade. About 80 members, including the band, were present, and were marched to the race-course, where Major Hart put them through a variety of battalion movements, including skirmishing, in the latter of which a considerable quantity of powder was expended. The force was then marched back to the Bund, and dismissed.

We have received a Postal Notification, which says a Customs courier will be despatched from Tientsin to Peking daily between 4.30 and 10.30 p.m., according to the arrival of steamers from the South. The courier will deliver his mails at Peking within 36 hours, except in times of heavy rain or floods. The Postal Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs will dispatch a courier daily, noon, carrying letters for Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, and Shanghai only. The Postal Department, Customs House, Tientsin, will make up a mail for every steamer leaving for Newchwang, Chefoo, and Shanghai. Postage is payable by the sender. The above arrangement commenced on the 15th inst.

Batohow, the Malay, who escaped from the British gaol on Sunday, was arrested on Tuesday night, in the French Concession, and is now in Hongkong Police Station. Deighton, the Malay boarding-house master, effected his arrest.

Advices from Hankow, dated the 18th inst., are to the effect that the *Glenagles* had then about 1,000 tons of tea on board, the *Loudon Castle* 600 tons, and the *Ocean King* one boat-load. It was expected that the *Glenagles* would leave last night (21st) and that the *Loudon Castle* would be twelve hours or probably longer, after her. As to the *Ocean King*, it was doubtful when she would get away. If the *Glenagles* has a favourable passage down the river, it is almost taken for granted that she will be first to arrive at London.

We are pleased to learn that the Flower Show was not the financial failure it was feared would be the case. The receipts, however, were not nearly so large as last year, when the weather was most unfavourable. This, of itself, would seem to prove that the Show has decreased in popularity; but it is difficult to believe that such is the case. 332 persons visited the Show during the two days it was open, at an entrance fee of \$1 each. \$256.50 were taken at the gates, and \$75.50 were received at the different stores where tickets were sold. The total amount awarded in prizes was \$122, of which members of the Committee gained just-half, namely \$61. Messrs. W. H. Tapp and J. Wilson, members of the Committee, were the greatest prize-takers, but they were satisfied with a small gift for their gardeners. All the other prize-takers have been tendered the amount of their awards, but doubtless some will feel disposed to return the money for the benefit of the undertaking. The Band charges are something like \$100—a rather large amount—and then there are other incidental expenses for erecting the tents, colliery hire, &c., &c. It is thought the income will about cover the expenditure and nothing more, a result scarcely worthy of the efforts put forward to make the Show successful.

The British barque *G. T. Roy* left again yesterday (21st), with a new chief mate and crew. The investigations which have been held at the Police Court and Civil Summary Court affected nearly every one on board. In the Police Court, Captain Forrest, the master, was fined \$6 on two charges of assault—\$3 on each charge—and ordered to pay the costs, while a third charge of assault preferred against him was dismissed. The mate, Joseph Barrett, was sent to gaol for one month for refusing to proceed with the ship to sea; and inciting the crew to do the same; and seven of the men were committed to prison for one week each for refusing duty. Captain Forrest withheld the wages due to the mate and two of the men, named Hughes and Stone, in payment of the expenses the vessel had incurred in returning to port. The other men had only little money due. The mate, Hughes, and Stone, then entered action in the Civil Summary Court against the Captain to recover their wages. The Captain presented a statement showing that the expenses incurred amounted to about \$60, and Mr. O. F. R. Allen, the Vice-Consul, who heard the case, reduced this amount to \$44, and ordered the Captain to pay half, the mate a quarter, and the two men the remaining quarter between them.

Captain John Paul, master of the British barque *Nardoo*, which arrived a few days ago from Sydney, has reported to Mr. Tapp, H. B. M.'s Registrar of Shipping, that during the passage he discovered two dangerous rocky patches, which are not marked on any chart, either private or Admiralty. At 10 a.m. on the 25th April, the men at the wheel saw a long patch of smooth dissipated

water on the starboard beam. Everything was got ready to tack to stand towards it, when another patch was seen nearly ahead, and the vessel passed not more than thirty feet from it. It proved to be a rocky patch not more than four to six feet under the surface of the water, and from twenty to thirty feet across, either way. The water round it was of the usual colour, and the rock itself appeared to be steep and clear of the first patch seen, which was much larger and about one-third of a mile E.S.E., and visible. Each patch had a ring ripple on the water edge. The Latitude by meridian, at noon, was 26° 50' N. and the Longitude, at 8 a.m., corrected back from Shanghai by chronometer, for eight days, was 125° 20' 30" E. After clearing the rocks the Captain steered N.N.W. for three miles and a quarter, and then tacked and stood back S.S.E., and sailed about midday two o'clock to sea, if he could find them again, but was unable to do so. The sea was quite smooth and there was no break on either of the patches. The last one seen was the largest, and appeared to have the most water on it. It would not have been observed had the vessel been a little further off, nor is it likely to be seen in bad weather. Captain Paul thinks the position he has indicated for the rocks can be relied on, and points out that the locality should be carefully avoided, more especially at night or in bad weather.—Captain Paul further reports that at 5 p.m. on the 7th April, his vessel passed over a patch of white water, about sixty feet in extent both ways, which was first seen by the mate from the main chains. The vessel was quickly over, and the patch was then seen from the stern, and easily distinguished from the surrounding water. The position, from the following noon, corrected back from observation, was Lat. 20° 15' 80" North, and Long. 160° 3' 15' East.

THE PROPOSED BUND SCHEME FOR THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

We have received what is called a "Memorandum on the proposed Bund Scheme for the English Settlement," accompanied by a well-drawn and coloured plan, showing the alterations proposed to be made—both of which we shall, for the present, permit to speak for themselves. The memorandum is as follows:—It is proposed that the foreshore shall be raised and extended into the river from the Yang-king-pang Creek to the Peking Road Jetty, following a curved line drawn between the heads of each existing public jetty. A new bund line would thus be formed which, it is conceived, should receive the approval both of those in charge of, and of those interested in, the conservancy of the harbour. The proposed line would leave untouched the piers and their bridges, and with the supervision that it is assumed will henceforth be given to the river banks under the new "Harbour Rules," no apprehension need be entertained as to further encroachment on this side of the river.

A scheme of the nature now set forth was brought before the ratepayers at meetings held in May and August, 1873, when it was suggested that the reclaimed ground should be converted into a public garden. Doubtless it was the expense attending such a scheme that led mainly to its being for a time put aside; it is now intended to show how the advantages, proposed when the curved line of bund was first suggested, can best be obtained with a minimum of expenditure to the public.

A reference to the accompanying plan will show the river bounded out as a suggested—an even curved line being drawn from the present stone building at the mouth of the Yang-king-pang to the head of the Peking Road Jetty. (This line could be continued past the present Public Garden and towards the Soochow Creek if it were hereafter deemed desirable by the river authorities.)

From the Yang-king-pang and alongside the river, as far as Kiukiang Road, it is proposed that a new road (of 100 feet in width, including side-walks) be formed; leaving the river at that point it would be directed so that its inner sidewalk should merge into the present one at the boundary wall between the properties of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.; or be so aligned as to suit the convenience of the owners of these and the adjacent properties.

The substitution of this proposed new road (coloured yellow on the plan) for the one now existing, would leave unoccupied spaces (coloured pink) between the former and the boundaries of certain bund lots; these spaces there is fair reason to believe the several proprietors would consent to take over, and at a valuation that would go far to meet the expenditure entailed by the scheme now suggested. It is calculated that the area that might thus be acquired is 163 acres.

If the line of the new road (still 100 feet wide) be brought into the present road as sketched in the plan, a space of about 21 acres would be left between that new road and the river between Kiukiang and Nanking Roads; and a larger space, say 123 acres, between the latter and Peking Road. These spaces (coloured green) would be available for the extension of the present public garden.

Rough estimates have been made of the expense of this undertaking, that is—the extending the foreshore-bund (with solid backing faced with granite)—making the new road—relaying the gas and drain pipes—transplanting trees, &c. One estimate makes it 104,000 Taels (of which 70,000 Taels is put down for bunding); a second gives 84,000 Taels as the probable cost. There is reason to believe, however, that both estimates are too high, for, as regards the main item of bunding, only 42,000 Taels were set down for a brick and stone bunding in the "Estimates for the New Bunding Scheme," laid before the Ratepayers on the 12th August, 1873.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA UNDER A NEW REGIME.

(N. O. Daily News.)

In a certain well-known ballad of the late Mr. Barham, entitled "The Knight and the Lady," a middle aged and respectable gentleman is represented as wandering out in the gloaming and falling into a pond in his garden. His body is dragged up after some delay, but his widow, who is not as devoted to the memory of her spouse as she might be, is struck by the fact that certain bells which are attached to the corpse are his, and she is struck by the richness and nobility of their favour, and she offers the suggestion, excellent from a gentryman, but hardly

creditable from a conjugal point of view, that they

Go pop Sir Thomas again in the pond.

Poor dear! He'll catch us some more.

This has always seemed to us to be the spirit which has actuated the British residents in China with regard to their representative at the Northern Capital. He is dangled in the muddy stream of Peking politics to fish up good things for others. The rich profits that were possible in the early days of China trade, and which are not to be hoped for now, are always expected to be at the command of the Minister. If he will only do something—All will be well. He is to threaten to order up gunboats to Chefoo, to bully the Chinese officials, and by some mysterious process to obtain better terms for the mercantile communities. We are by no means prepared to say that the action of the representative of the Queen has always been as rigorous and as efficacious as it might have been, but we are sure that it did not lie in the scope and power of any Minister during recent years to do what Sir Thomas Wade was expected to do.

There can be little or no doubt that, during the reigns of Lord Granville and Lord Derby at the Foreign Office, there has been no hope of doing anything which would deserve the name of despotism. The policy of the country has been rapid and inefficient in the extreme. The Liberal Ministers have had their programme, but this always made its central object some great measure of domestic legislation. They had to disestablish the Irish Church, or to abolish purchase in the army, or to do something which in their judgment the people at home required. This is not the place to examine the wisdom of those measures, and for the moment we do not question their justice, but Liberal Ministers rarely thought about foreign affairs. If the Minister would be kind enough to let things go quietly on in the beaten groove, all that was needed was done. He was never to attempt anything likely to cause trouble. The duty of the Plenipotentiary was to make no noise, and to let the history of his tenure of a diplomatic post in the Far East be as near as possible a blank. The former dispatches he wrote and the chequer he worked, the better if he was active and stirring and vigorous, he was nicknamed by the clerks in Downing Street, "a stormy petrel," and snubbed and thwarted in every imaginable way. He was to administer Tallyrand-like rebukes to over-optimistic Consuls, and to check the least appearance of boldness in the subordinates of every degree. This has been in brief the system of the Foreign Office administration for years. If a man was active or pushing, he could not hope to get on in any department. Safe mediocrity was sure of promotion. The least sparkle of originality was stamped out at once. Above all, economy was to be practised everywhere. If his Government was afflicted he was to pocket the insult, and if he asked for another he was sure of approval. The Tientsin massacre, the Marathon massacre, and the murder of Mr. Margary, are instances to the point. In each case the country received injuries which no high-minded Government would have borne for a day.

We are not sure when we hazard a conjecture as to a man's conduct in office based on his history when in opposition, but there seems to be some reason to hope that Lord Salisbury will be active and vigorous, and that his term of office will be distinguished by a policy less hesitating and timid than that of his predecessors. If this is the case, we may hope for a change in the attitude of Sir Thomas Wade on many important points. He will come out to China with great opportunities. Never were the Chinese more disposed to listen to Foreign advice, and to listen with favourable ears. The terrible calamities of the past two years have revealed to them some of their deficiencies, and it would be perhaps easier than it once was to turn them into the path of civilised advancement. Much will depend as to whether Sir Thomas Wade will come out bent on following the "old policy," or to speak more exactly, much will depend upon whether it will be within the compass of possibility to carry out this policy.

The various Great Treaty Powers, who have their representatives at Peking, are now embittered against each other, and may be at any moment at actual war. It will then be by no means easy to induce them to work harmoniously with the common purpose of guiding China, for each will endeavour to place her in such a position as to be an assistance to his individual plans and wishes. The Tsung-li Yamen is quite acute enough to continue the game of playing the nations off one against the other, and waiting to see which gets the upper hand. Thus even if Lord Salisbury's foreign policy is decisive, and his directions to Sir Thomas Wade are explicit, they will not be easy to carry out without a radical change in his relations with the representatives of one, in all likelihood of two, of the Great Powers. This relation was, we believe, equivalent for some time before his departure for Europe, and it will henceforth be one of undisguised hostility.

One thing is clear. Another hand will pull the wires from home, and the teachings of the school in which Sir Thomas has been trained will be exchanged for much more distinct directions. Though Lord Salisbury may have too much on his hands to study China with the thoroughness it deserves, he will apply to the Middle Kingdom principles very different from those which guided his predecessors, and in some points we trust that Sir Thomas Wade, now, like Prospero's vessel, he "has a new master," will "get a new man."

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

LORD DERBY AT KNOWSLEY.

A youth of Blue books, an old age of care, appears to be the scheme of existence laid down for himself by the burly thickset man who sits writing at the window overlooking one of the lesser lakes at Knowsley. To this bright spot, devoid of family pictures or other memorabilia of the House of Stanley, but enlivened by a few choice water-colour drawings, Lord Derby retreats on all possible occasions. He is always busy. In the intervals of the greater cares of State he plunges into local business with the eagerness of a man whose capacity for getting through work is, earnestness excepted, his most remarkable characteristic. As he rises from his writing-table and stands between the visitor and the light, the traits of the Stanley race are thrown into strong relief—the intellectual forehead, the apparently sunken eye, the firm heavy jaw, and the large flexible mouth. His greeting is brief but courteous, and rather in the ceremonious tone of the last generation than the offhand style of the present. It is impossible not to mark the contrast between him and his father. The "Report of Debates," brilliant and versatile, gifted with ready eloquence and sedate action, the only man who could

stand up to Daniel O'Connell in his best day, and who rejoiced that he was born in the pre-scientific period, despite his imperious manner, his impatience of restraint and political impracticability, was among the most typical of English nobles. Those who deprecated the almost savage strictness with which he preserved the beasts and birds of chase could not withhold their sympathy for the master of the black jacket and white cap, who, by some strange fatality, could never win the great race which bears his name. It is hardly too much to say that when Torphole ran second to Beadman everybody in England, save those interested in the success of Sir Joseph Hawley's colt, was sorry that the picture on the wall of the House of Lords should once more have been defeated in the struggle for that other blue ribbon—he had that of the Garter—upon which he had set his heart. Commencing life as a Whig, according to the traditions of his family, he shocked nobody when, times and parties having changed, he became leader of the Conservatives. Nobody ever did more as he liked, and exercised his sovereign will and pleasure with more magnificent disdain for the opinions of others. Yet all sympathised with him as an ill-used father when, on being asked whether the present Earl had read his translation of Homer, he replied, "he was sure Stanley had not, and as it was not a Blue-book probably would not read it." The popular voice is ever for the swift mind.

It is not, however, entirely to the possession of a mind of singular compass and strength, unclouded by those lighter graces which enable their possessor to gild the pill of unpleasant truth, that the want of public support and sympathy so conspicuous in the case of the present Lord Derby must be ascribed. Men of books, even of Blue-books, are hardly popular with Englishmen of any rank. No more honest, thorough, diligent, and accurate worker than Lord Derby exists, and few possess anything approaching his capacity for dealing with subjects of exceptional difficulty. No local matter is overlooked by him, or the least of the mass of business which devolves upon a great nobleman who takes an active part in managing his estate. His great faculty for business has brought him some compensation for the lack of national enthusiasm. His invariable patience and devotion to local affairs have secured him even greater personal weight in Lancashire than was enjoyed by the two last Earls. Sensible Liverpool is inclined to disregard his indifference to the sports of cockfighting and horseracing in consideration of his sedulous attention to its interests, and dwellers around Knowsley are grateful for his relaxation of the rigid rules, once in force, for the preservation of game. Interest in Quarter Sessions is held as no mean set-off to neglect of the hunting field; and if the splendid traditions of Knowsley hospitality are barely maintained, there is the consolation that its owner is ever ready when anything useful is to be done. When at Knowsley his life is scarcely less laborious than in London. Except when walking in the park—more for exercise than pleasure—or when indulging in the rare relaxation of a day's shooting, he is perpetually at work. Buried in books and papers, he rarely lifts his eyes to the beautiful prospect of wood and water, flowerbeds and shrubberies, spread before the window of his snug retreat. He is intent on framing a State paper, or arranging his ideas for a speech, or considering that he cannot rely upon such and such a man, or preparing his more important instructions, with the greatest care, and, unless when compelled by the sudden exigencies of that official position from which he has just retired, has rarely spoken off-hand. The subject is thought out, the references to hard unyielding facts patiently made, and the argument carefully arranged. Hence that weightiness of utterance which—sometimes in praise, not unfrequently in disparagement—has been generally attributed to him. It is in some measure the result of a physical peculiarity. Endowed with mental faculties of a high order, and with an excellent speaking voice, Lord Derby has, throughout his career, never quite succeeded in shaking off a nervous diffidence which at times approaches the gravity of a disease. When suffering from a severe attack of this constitutional malady, he finds emancipation difficult, and pronounces his words with obvious effort, the effect being that—to use a homely expression—"a tongue too large for his mouth." The cruel conclusions that have, to the shame of those who arrived at them, been drawn from this physical peculiarity, are beneath the dignity of refutation; and Lord Derby's friends hardly know whether to be irritated or amused by intentional calumny. That a man who gets through a hard day's work on a biscuit and disposes of his well-earned dinner by the aid of a few glasses of hook or snuff should be compared with the three-bottle men of the Regency would be absurd were it not infamous.

At his splendid home at Knowsley Lord Derby, saving the interviews incidental to the transaction of business, leads the retired life suited to his studious tastes. As might be expected from his type of intellect, his favourite reading is rather of a scientific than of a poetical, historical, or legendary cast. Yet his domain is rich in historic associations, and abounds with relics dear to the antiquary. The Hall is an interesting specimen of what may be called the agglutinate order of architecture. It will be recalled that the home of the earlier Stanleys, kings and lords of Man, was Lathom House, memorable for the siege in which Charlotte de la Tremouille played a heroic part. It was only after the destruction of Lathom that the Stanleys made what had previously been a species of hunting lodge their principal residence. The original dwelling has almost entirely disappeared. The first Earl enlarged the building to accommodate King Henry VII. on the occasion of the memorable visit during which Lord Derby's fool called to his master, as the King was standing on the edge of the roof, "Tom, remember Will!" in allusion to the execution of his brother, Sir William Stanley; and the third Earl made further additions. Such as it was, the old Hall was suffered to fall into decay during the Civil War, and was almost rebuilt by the tenth Earl, to whom the portion built of red brick, with white stone-dressing, may be safely assigned. This nobleman was a Whig, and a wit of the court of Queen Anne. When the repairs of Knowsley were finished he marked his appreciation of the ingratitude of the Stuarts by causing to be carved on a stone in front of the celebrated inscription: "James, Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and the Isles, grandson of James Earl of Derby (by Charlotte, daughter of Claude Duke of Tremouille), who was beheaded at Bolton, 15th of October 1601, for strenuously adhering to King Charles the Second, who refused a Bill unanimously passed by both Houses of Parliament for restoring to the family the

estate he had lost by his loyalty to him." The author of this pithy inscription was the last peer of the direct line, after whose death the glories of the house devolved upon the Stanleys of Bickerstaffe, who had already inherited the Patton property, including Patton House in Church-street, Preston. There is very little architectural splendour in this part of Knowsley Hall, nor is the red sandstone facade built to adorn the more ancient portion of the edifice much more remarkable for beauty. Yet Knowsley is full of interest from its very incongruity. Doric and Ionic columns, round and square towers, castellated and Queen Anne facades, hideous to the architect, yet make up a picture dear to the archaeologist. Within the house is not less interesting. In the most ancient part of the building, that known as "the King's Chambers," in memory of King Henry VII., is preserved the portrait of Charlotte de la Tremouille. The portrait of the undaunted Countess is, like that of her husband, by Vandyke, and represents a woman with a determined cast of countenance, but by no means so masculine in appearance as the portrait by L. de Heere at Hampton Court. She is richly dressed, and looks every inch the Queen she believed herself to be. Her husband, whose picture hangs in the Great Banqueting Hall built to receive King George IV., appears in complete armour, holding his morion in his hand. Unlike other members of his family, the unfortunate Countess Earl is remarkable for the extreme lowliness of his forehead, rendered more conspicuous by the combing of his hair straight down over it. Long lovelocks stream over his steel-clad shoulders, and the face, cleanly shaven except a slight moustache, is curiously mild and gentle in expression. Equally striking, if not equally authentic, are the portraits of Thomas, the first Earl, and his Countess mother to Henry VII. The Countess, who was married under peculiar conditions, and is not an ancestress of the Stanleys, is represented with uplifted hands in the attitude of prayer, and arrayed in the habit of a religiousist. In the library of Knowsley, not only rich in books and a collection of family portraits in cases, is the carved low-backed chair in which James, the ill-used seventh Earl, sat when he was beheaded at Bolton. Black as ebony, this plate of steel to it is the following inscription: "This chair of the great Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton-le-Moors, to the Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey, Earl of Derby."

Less mournful associations are aroused by the portrait of the celebrated Miss Farnham, who married the twelfth Earl, and whose daughter was the late Lady Wilton. Her husband, in honour of whom the famous race at Epsom was named, was remarkable as a Stanley who combined indifference for public affairs with a keen love of horseracing and cockfighting. He was noted as the possessor of the best stud and the best breed of cocks in the country. At Preston he kept high state at Patton House during race-meetings, and fought many a main with General Yates, a rival breeder of gamecocks. His successor loved animals but in a different way. The tradition of his aviary and menagerie yet clings to Knowsley as persistently as the fumes of St. Helena's, which exercise a baneful influence on the growth of the trees in the park. A hundred acres of land and seventy of water were once devoted to a magnificent zoological collection, which was sold off after his death, and attracted purchasers from every part of Europe. His son was the brilliant orator who, endowed with all the honours that rank and genius could confer, sighed after "the Derby" almost to his dying day.

Perhaps no nobleman's house in England can boast of more royal visits within the last few centuries than Knowsley. Noblemen who rebuild their mansions to receive their king certainly merit honours of this kind, and the Stanleys have entertained many royal guests. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1865, not only Knowsley, but Liverpool itself put on a festive air. The late Queen of the Netherlands, the Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Connaught also visited Knowsley on various occasions, entering that princely domain by the great archway at the side of which is the following inscription, "Bring good news, and knock boldly."—*The World*.

A somewhat curious and unusual incident occurred at the present sessions in the course of the empanelling of the grand jury. Amongst those who had been summoned to serve as the butler to the Prime Minister, but it appeared that a servant of such dignity was indispensable in the height of a London season, for a letter was received from the noble Earl (through his secretary) stating that the butler's absence would be to him a serious inconvenience. Upon this the learned Assizes Judge "excused" the gentleman.

ON sons and daughters of men, when will you give up worshipping false gods? During the marriage service last Wednesday, when Miss Hannah de Rothschild was being transposed into the Countess of Rosebery and the whole congregation was kneeling devoutly in prayer, the Prince of Wales tried to slip in like an ordinary mortal conscious of being late. The moment he was noticed the public forgot it was he, and the congregation assembled in the Church of England, and rose en masse to its feet, causing quite a disturbance in the midst of the solemnity, and began outcrying and whispering until H. R. H. found shelter beneath the ample shadow of Lady Countess Lindsay's wing.—*World*.

THE Austrian forces in the Q. adriatic, after defeating the Italian army at Osterson on the 24th of June, 1866, were, as is well known, withdrawn from Italy, in order to cover Vienna against the Prussians, who, flushed with the victories they had gained in Bohemia, were rapidly pushing southward. There being, then, no longer any serious opposition to be feared, the Italian army, having been reorganized, was ordered to advance into Venetia, and the command of it was offered to General Cialdini. The General, however, refused to accept the appointment unless King Victor Emmanuel, who was with the army, left the headquarters, and also took with him Prince Amadeo, who commanded one of the brigades. In reply to this demand the King is said to have written the following letter:—"Tell General Cialdini that he cannot prevent me from remaining with my army, with my children. I will not in any way influence the operations of the army, and I will leave him undisturbed in his command; but when a decisive action has to be fought I shall insist upon personally taking part in it, for the honour of the army requires that I should do so. The dignity of Italy, the respect and honour shown to the King of Prussia, who remains

in the midst of his troops, imperatively demand similar conduct on my part. Tell General Cialdini that he must not assume to be King of Italy. My presence is indispensable in view of an armistice or of negotiations for peace after a decisive battle. With regard to the removal of my son, I yield; although the army will be discouraged thereby. As long as Cialdini marches, I will keep at a distance; but on the day of battle the King cannot be absent." An officer in the Italian army who has made this letter public has, it is stated, been sent to a fortress; but it does not appear that the authenticity of the document is impugned.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 28, 1878.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$582½ a 585 credit, —
" Old Patna, cash, — None credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 562½ a 565 credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, None credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 790 credit, 785
" Allowance Tels, 12 a 24
" Old Malwa, cash, — credit, —
" Allowance Tels, —

CAMPOR, 16.75 a 17.00
QUICKSILVER, 60.00 a 60.60
SALT-PETRE, 6.25 a 6.80

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 3/104
" 30 days sight, 3/103
" 6 months sight, 3/112 1/2
Credit, 3/112 1/2
Documentary, 6 months sight, 3/112 1/2
Bombay, demand Rupees, 227
Calcutta, 227
Shanghai, demand, 714
" 30 days, 724
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., 10 1/2
Specie, 8 1/2
Mexicans, 1 p. c. gm.
Gold Leaf, 26
English Sovereigns, 5.07
Australian Sovereigns, 5.07
Discount, 7 to 9 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 65 % prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, £1,325
China Traders' Ins. Co., £1,300
Chinese Insurance Co., £275
Yangtze Ins. Assn., Tls. 645
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 680
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700
China Fire Ins. Co., \$182
H.K. & W. Doak Co., 9 % prem.
H.K. & S. M. S.-boat Co., \$4 dia.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 21
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55
China Sugar Refining Co., 11 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104.
Do. of 1877, \$102.10/.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, May 28, 1878.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 29.992
Do. 1 P.M. 29.960
Do. 4 P.M. 29.900
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 88½
Do. 1 P.M. 90
Do. 4 P.M. 80
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 87
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 87
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 81
Do. Maximum 91
Do. Minimum over night 83

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Oct.		
13, Oscar,		Hamburg
Nov.		
2, Minna,		London
3, Elizabeth Shields,		Hamburg
20, Jetti,		Cardiff
Dec.		
1, Glengaber,		Flushing
2, Otto,		Hamburg
19, Sedan,		Cardiff
23, J. R. Worcester,		London
26, G. B. S.,		Liverpool
Jan.		
8, Korso,		Penarth
13, Elvelto,		Cardiff
17, Hylton Castle,		Greenock
27, Earl of Devon,		Antwerp
30, Elizabeth Childs,		Plymouth
31, Wandering Jew,		Penarth
Feb.		
2, Par Ardue,		London
7, Norumbah,		London
9, Lodow,		Cardiff
9, Hedwig,		Cardiff
9, Channing Queen,		Cardiff
21, Magdala,		Cardiff
22, Veltio,		Penarth
23, Eleanor,		Sydney
24, Emeralds,		Cardiff
24, Highlanders,		New York
Mar.		
3, Prince Amadeo,		Cardiff
9, M. de Clark,		Liverpool
9, Josephus,		Penarth
14, Penarth,		London
14, Bertha Bigelow,		Flushing
14, Landseer,		Liverpool
18, C. L. Pearson,		N. Castle (N. S. W.)
18, Alice D. Cooper,		Conarth
20, S. Vaughan,		Cardiff
20, Sontag,		N. Castle (N. S. W.)
28, Oradea,		Liverpool
28, Oradea,		Cuxhaven
30, Biastolan (s.),		Antwerp
30, Imbat (s.),		London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS. At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal. Glengyle, Gordon Castle. Mikado, Sumatra.

Sailing Vessels. Robert Henderson, Ad. Malmoe. Dartmouth, Ad

